

SILVER FILIBUSTERS

Opponents of Repeal in the Senate Change Their Tactics.

Quorum Broken by Members Leaving the Chamber or Refusing to Answer the Roll Call.

PLACES FOR TWO INDIANIANS

Close of the Tariff Hearings Before the House Committee.

Protection Demanded by Democrats—Reinstatement of Postal Clerks Sought by Bynum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Senators from the silver States to-day absented themselves from the chamber on roll call. This was an undoubted surprise to the repeal men. If this should become a part of the policy of the opponents of repeal it would become an embarrassing element in the contest. The Senate remained in continuous session six hours and a half to-day, its longest session since the repeal bill was taken up. It was just 12:20 P. M. when Mr. Voorhees moved that the repeal bill be taken up. Before action was taken upon the motion Mr. Platt was recognized. He was about to make a statement respecting his proposed amendment to the rules, when Voorhees said abruptly that the rules of the chamber had not been read to him for the floor, and that he was on the floor. While he had every desire to oblige the Senator from Connecticut, he had arranged with Mr. George, of Mississippi, to speak this morning, and that Senator was ready to go on with his speech.

"If the Senator would be a little kinder in his manner of treating other Senators"—This was as far as Mr. Platt got. Mr. Voorhees said he was on the floor, and that Mr. Platt had not asked him to yield. This Mr. Platt finally did, and when Mr. Voorhees's assent had been given, Mr. Platt said that he had given notice yesterday that he intended this morning to offer an amendment to the rules providing for the previous question, but as Mr. George had given notice that he would proceed at the conclusion of the session, he had decided to postpone that until another day, but would do so at some future time.

The repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. George addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure. Mr. George read his remarks to a full audience, and several times the roll was called to develop the presence of a quorum. The opponents of repeal from the silver States refused, in some instances, to answer when their names were called.

Mr. Voorhees rose then and said there were two circumstances under which compulsion could be used in the Senate—one to compel the attendance of absent Senators, and the other to maintain order on the floor of the Senate. He moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to enforce the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. Cockerill suggested that the roll of absentees be called. The Vice President directed Mr. Teller to sit in his seat, but did not answer when his name was called. Forty-seven Senators responded. The absentees were Messrs. Aldrich, Carey, Coker, Colquhoun, Davis, Hendricks, Dixon, Gordon, Hammon, Hunter, Irby, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lindsay, McMillan, Manchester, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Pettigrew, Power, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, White of California, White of Louisiana, Wilson and Wolcott.

When it was announced that a quorum was present Mr. Teller obtained the floor temporarily. He said he desired to state that he did not answer when his name was called, because it occurred to him that if he did so he would be recognizing a rule never recognized in the Senate—that the presiding officer had a right to call a Senator on a roll call unless the Senator addressed the Chair. He knew it was a controverted question whether that could be done. He had seen some of the most distinguished men who ever sat in the Senate in the last twenty-five years sit in their seats and decline to answer to their names when they thought some unfair advantage was about to be taken of the minority. He and his political party were in the minority, and it was likely he would be in the minority on a good many questions in the next four years. If his life were spared, and he did not intend to submit, if he could help it, to any change of the rules that in any degree limited the power of the minority for obstruction. The best writer asserted, said he, that the right of obstruction was as sacred to the minority as the right of progression was to the majority. He did not believe there could ever be a fair election and the freedom of debate preserved unless there was recognized in the minority the right to obstruct, to hinder, to delay, and to secure discussion, consideration, deliberation and attention to questions. Mr. Teller insisted that neither by direction nor indirection, so far as he could prevent it, should power be vested in anybody to count a quorum unless the Senator himself saw fit to answer his presence, except in the method that had prevailed in the Senate for more than a hundred years.

The Vice President informed the Senator from Colorado that he had not been counted.

Mr. George then yielded the floor to Mr. Gray, who spoke in advocacy of the repeal bill. When he had concluded Mr. Voorhees said the Senate had done a fair day's work and he moved an executive session, although to-morrow he would ask the Senate to continue in session later in the evening. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

The silver men in the Senate are feeling decidedly more encouraged as the prospect that the federal election bill may reach that body increases. Said one of their leaders to-day: "We can hold off for three weeks certainly, if there is a prospect of getting the election bill here in that time, and I am assured to-day that we will get it in less than a week." If the election bill reaches the Senate before the Sherman bill is reported, for it, as that bill is on the calendar, and there might be doubts of getting the House bill out of committee.

Senator Pettigrew's Opinion. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was interviewed to-day with regard to the closure being introduced in the Senate to cut off the silver debate. He laughed at the idea, and said Senator Teller would have to put on his winter suit of clothes before the vote is taken. "But what is the use of talking," continued Senator Pettigrew, "the papers in this city will not publish anything that is against repeal. I think the papers in this city are all interperate, sensational, and discuss the question in any thing but a dispassionate way. Whether they will have any influence upon Congress, I most emphatically say that they have not a particle."

PLUMS FOR HOOSIERS. Captain Bracken and Joseph W. Nichol Given Good Places. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There was a good deal of surprise expressed at the Senate this afternoon when the nomination of Capt. William H. Bracken, of Brookville, to be collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district of Indiana, was received, and the nomination of a collector for Indiana's Western district did not appear at the same moment. It was understood that both of the Hoosier collectors would be named at the same time, and that Joshua Jump, of Terre Haute, the special friend of Senator Voorhees, would be the man. The omission was regarded by Indiana men as significant. There were those who believed the distinguished chairman of the Senate committee on finance had been "turned down," or that the President suspected that he did not have his whole heart in the management of the silver repeal bill, and would keep him on probation a while longer. Inquiry revealed the fact that the four years of the collector of the Eastern district will not expire till November, and that his resignation had not been called for or received. It is not the purpose of the President to fill that position till November. Whether the name Jump is not yet known, and there is a good deal of anxiety about it.

Joseph W. Nichol, formerly of Indianapolis, was to-day nominated to be Deputy Second Controller of the Treasury. Mr. Nichol was law clerk of the Postoffice Department under President Cleveland's first administration. He is a nephew of the late ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald and a brother-in-law of Col. K. J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He was introduced by Senators Voorhees and Turpie, and various members of the Indiana delegation in the House. The salary of the position is \$2,700 a year.

The President also appointed William Lea Chambers, of Alabama, to be land commissioner in Samoa under the general act signed at Berlin June 14, 1889, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, Vice E. J. Ursuebe, resigned.

TARIFF HEARINGS CLOSED. Two Democrats Ask that the Republican Policy Be Continued. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The public hearings before the ways and means committee were concluded to-day. It is the intention of the committee to commence work at once upon a new tariff bill.

J. Zaver Paep appeared in the interest of paints and colors. He said he was not advocating a general advance or reduction, but wanted a better classification of the articles in which he is interested. He wanted a rearrangement of the tariff duties, as they are now disproportionate.

L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, O., spoke in favor of retaining the existing duty on lead ore. He declared if the duties were reduced the miners' wages would necessarily be decreased. Mr. Holden is the editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Mr. Payne asked him if he had not in his paper supported the Democratic platform, which was for tariff reform.

Mr. Holden declined to answer the question, however, saying that it did not enter into the subject which he came to discuss. "In a system and policy which will afford necessary protection to American industries and labor?" answered Mr. Holden.

Yes, answered Mr. Holden, insisted on the retention of the present duties on lead ore in the interest of the producers and consumers of lead ore as a raw material.

was followed by Dr. Warner, who argued in behalf of the repeal of the tariff on silk. Otto Guerdan, of New York, wanted raw ivory placed on the free list, and the duty on pianos reduced so as not to be prohibitive.

F. V. Kemmer, of New York, appeared in behalf of silk importers of New York, and complained that the duty on silk is too high. He said that the foreign manufacturers of silk goods could not be brought in competition with American silks. He admitted, however, that the foreign manufacturer pays a duty of 10 per cent, less wages than is paid in this country.

At the afternoon session the carpet industry was discussed. Representative Bryant, of New York, said that the capacity of the carpet manufacturers in the city of New York, N. Y., is 48,000 yards per diem. There are about 9,000 persons employed, who receive in wages over \$3,000,000 per year.

John H. Coyne, a workman of nineteen years' experience in the carpet industry, protested in behalf of his brother workers against any reduction in the rates of duty on carpets, and declared that a reduction would reduce the wages of the workmen. The fact was brought out during the discussion that Mr. Coyne is a Democrat, and voted the Democratic ticket last fall. "How do you like the change?" asked Mr. Bryant.

"Well, I voted for the change, and we have got it with a vengeance. I do not like it very well." C. Barber, of Chicago, wanted the present tariff rates continued on matches. He said there were about seven thousand persons employed in the match industry in this country, and that the retention of the existing tariff rates on matches would be very materially affected by a change in the tariff.

J. E. Willborn, of Baltimore, appeared for the brush manufacturers of America. He wanted the retention of the existing tariff rates on brushes. Representative McCull, of Massachusetts, spoke of the necessity of decreasing the duty on brushes, and said that he would do so to restore confidence, and suggested Jan. 1, 1894, as a reasonable time.

Representative Sprague, of Connecticut, appeared in the interest of the tobacco-growers of his district, and asked that the existing tariff rates on tobacco be undisturbed. Representative Richardson, of Michigan, appeared in behalf of the furniture manufacturers of his district, who desired the same man-making-glass and burr placed on the free list.

Frank Renter appeared in behalf of the horse industry, and asked that the duty on horse shoes be retained. This concluded the public hearings, and the committee adjourned.

PROPOSED BY BYNUM. Bill Introduced to Restore Dismissed Railway Mail Clerks to the Service. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Representative Bynum introduced a bill to-day which has a long application at Indianapolis. It provides that all railway mail clerks who were dismissed from the service through no delinquency or fault of their own, between March 15, 1889, and May 1 of that year, or who were dismissed after May 1, 1889, upon any prior order, shall be reinstated upon certification of the Civil-service Commission, as vacancies occur. It will be recalled that just before President Cleveland abdicated on March 4, 1889, he selected for the sinking fund the civil-service law over the railway mail clerks to be affected March 15 of that year. When President Harrison came in he extended the period to which the law would apply that service to May 1 following. A number of railway mail clerks were dropped between the interim of March 15 and May 1, and the President was unable to restore the service as vacancies occur, and without examination or probation. He says that many clerks were dismissed after May 1, and that their dismissals dated back prior to that time.

BLOW AT THE SINKING FUND. Mr. Sawyer Thinks It Is Time to Stop Liquidating the Public Debt. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In regard to the bill for the repeal of the laws for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund, Mr. Sawyer, of Texas, who introduced the repeal measure, says: "The sinking fund is used for the purpose of liquidating the public debt, and the amount estimated to be required for the sinking fund for the next fiscal year is \$3,000,000. The total debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury, on Aug. 31, 1893, was \$2,750,431,571.43. On Sept. 1, 1893, it was \$2,750,431,571.43, making a reduction of the debt, less cash in the treasury, on that date of \$1,944,905,107.85, or \$869,526,463.58 more than the requirements of the sinking fund. The amount of the present condition of the treasury and the certainty of a reduction of duties on imports, and also of the fact that we have already paid more than \$1,000,000,000 in excess of the requirements of the sinking fund under these laws, I believe it would be wise to repeal these laws." Mr. Sawyer also held the floor for a moment in the public debt resulting from the late civil war is being too heavily upon the agricultural and laboring classes of the country.

Indian Police Ambushed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to Indian Commissioner Browning from Agent Wyman, at the Crow Agency, Mont., reports a fatal encounter between policemen and several supposed horse thieves. The men were chased by the police, who were ambushed. One of the thieves was killed and Agent Wyman injured. The police returned the fire and killed several of the thieves.

Pension Examiner for Indianapolis. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—C. L. Himebaugh, one of the most skillful examiners in the Pension Office, left Washington this afternoon for Indianapolis, where he will be in charge of the office. He has been in the Pension Office since 1878, and has been a Michigan man, but has been in the Pension Bureau here for some time.

MITCHELL AT GOTHAM

The Pugilist Talks to Reporters While Sipping Champagne.

He Prefers to Fight at Roby or New Orleans—Sore at Corbett and the Coney Island Club.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Charles Mitchell, whose coming fight with champion Corbett is the center of the pugilistic interest, arrived this morning on the steamer Teutonic, accompanied by Jack McAuffrey, the champion light-weight pugilist. He is not in the best of temper, and complains that he has not received proper consideration from Corbett. Neither is he ready to accept the offer of the Coney Island Athletic Club of \$40,000, but he declared that he is anxious and willing to meet Corbett, if only for the stake named of \$10,000 a side. Mitchell wants to fight at New Orleans or Roby, Ind., but it is not likely that he will refuse to fight at Coney Island, in the event that it will not be to his financial interest to have the fight occur at either of the other places.

When the Teutonic arrived at her dock Billy Madden was the only man famous in pugilism who was waiting for Mitchell, but there was a throng of curious people on the dock and an immense crowd anxious to catch a glimpse of him just outside. Mitchell was dressed in a dark suit, and his admirers for half an hour, during which time he sat in the saloon of the steamer sipping champagne and talking to the reporters. He wore a dark suit, a white shirt and patent leather shoes, and his cheeks were tanned a bronze shade from the sun. Mitchell had a good deal of a man in his condition. He said that he weighed 134 to 136 pounds, and that he would fight Corbett at about 175 pounds. He declared that he would rather fight at New Orleans than anywhere else.

When told that the Crescent City Athletic Club had been sold out by the club, Mitchell said: "If President Noel, of the Crescent, told me that the club was not insolvent and was ready to put up the money for Corbett and me, I would believe him. I put more confidence in his word than in some other people. The first man to complete the agreement to fight for the Columbus Athletic Club, at Roby, Ind., was Corbett. Articles were forwarded to me by the club to fight for a purse of \$20,000 and I signed them, and sent them back to the club. It was three weeks after this before I heard that the Coney Island Club had offered \$40,000 for the match. I have never received any official communication from the Coney Island Club whatsoever. Now, Noel, of the Crescent, is honest as the day, I am not throwing bouquets, and don't care where I fight. I don't want to fight at New Orleans, but that agreement was not binding upon them without Corbett's signature, which the club did not get. This is the last day I don't want to fight at New Orleans, and if I am beaten I won't ask Corbett to spar at a benefit for me. They say I'm a better talker than a fighter. Well, Madden here agrees with me, and I don't believe he never heard me say I could beat a man."

Mitchell had not heard that the authorities of Indiana refused to allow any more fights at Roby, and after he was told he still declared that he preferred Roby to Coney Island. He was very sore at the Coney Island Club because it had not consulted him in any way. "The Coney Island Club don't seem to think I am a factor," he went on. "I am most important factor. I don't want to fight at New Orleans, but I will fight at Roby, if I can get it. I won't stand his dictation."

When Mitchell's attention was called to a statement by Billy Brady, Corbett's manager, that he had not consulted him in any more blinding, he flared up and said: "Billy Brady would shut his mouth. He works his mouth too much. He is a man who I don't recognize him only because he is with a good man. However, Corbett is a pretty good talker himself." Mitchell said that he had not made any plans for training. He also proposes to visit the world's fair soon.

Cannot Fight at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—President Noel, of the Crescent City Athletic Club, is in town to-day, although he had been reported in New York Saturday with a scheme to get the Corbett-Mitchell fight. He has not been out of the city, and has nothing to say concerning the prospects of New Orleans as the battle ground of the Corbett-Mitchell fight. The affairs of the Crescent City Athletic Club are in such a wretched shape that the club can do nothing towards getting the fight, and if the fight takes place it will be in New Orleans, and the club will be pulled off by the Olympic. Old stockholders and life members of the Crescent Club held a meeting last night and discussed the situation. The club is in such a wretched shape that the club can do nothing towards getting the fight, and if the fight takes place it will be in New Orleans, and the club will be pulled off by the Olympic.

Napier Knocked Out by Van Heest. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—John Van Heest, of Wisconsin, knocked Hugh Napier, of Australia, featherweights, out in twenty-eight rounds at the Olympic Club, tonight, with five-ounce gloves, for a purse of \$2,000, of which \$1,500 went to the winner. About five thousand people witnessed the exhibition, and the majority concurred that if Napier was a featherweight, they had never seen a better one. He was, at least, the fairest fighter that ever entered the Olympic arena, and he was a pitifully taking punishment. Mr. John Duffy was the referee. Napier was handled by Steve O'Donnell, Mike Haley and Andy Brown. Van Heest, who had Tim Dwyer, Johnny Cash and A. Garcia attending to his needs. Van Heest opened the battle with leads on the stomach, followed by a right hand to the neck. He kept it up throughout the night. During the entire battle Napier did not flinch or wince once, but went up for it, contenting himself with a right hand to the neck, and a left hand to the ribs. He was one of those that had the Wisconsin lad all but done for in the nineteenth round. In the twentieth he fell, but he got up and pitched away at the ribs until he got an opening for the jaw. Then he placed a left, and Napier was out.

Fitzsimmons Sues for Divorce. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Papers were served this morning on Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the prize fighter, in her husband's suit against her for absolute divorce. The pugilist was married in Australia, and his wife, who is a native of this country, is understood that Fitzsimmons presented his wife with a fifteen-thousand-dollar house when in the heyday of his success. The terms of the correspondence is withheld by the plaintiff's lawyers.

Dixon's Favorite. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—George Dixon is the favorite in the betting in his coming battle with Solly Smith, at the Coney Island Athletic Club next Monday night. The prevailing odds are 10 to 7 on the colored boy, with plenty of Dixon money in sight. Smith has many admirers, and will draw some heavy coin when he steps into the ring.

Anarchists Silenced. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The gang of Anarchists who have caused so much excitement on the East Side have been silenced for the time being. At Clarendon Hall the crowd of "hungry workmen" have been indulging in a series of festivities. The Anarchists were drinking beer and singing ribald songs in Clarendon Hall. Tuesday afternoon John Most made a speech, and Emma Goldman, who is out on bail, was on hand ready to interest the Anarchists with another inflammatory tirade. The police, hearing that Most had made a speech, went to Clarendon Hall, and did not open it to Anarchists for any purpose whatever.

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POLYGAMIST WEBB REBUKED. The Parliament of Religions Didn't Approve His Utterances.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—For the first time a speaker in the parliament of religion was interrupted to-day by those in the audience who took exception to what he was saying. Mohammed Webb, the English convert to Islam, raised a storm by attempting to defend polygamy. The audience cried "No, no," until he dropped the subject in despair. In the yells of protest many female voices could be plainly heard above the din.

Mr. Webb had stated that polygamy is not necessary to the Islamic faith, and added: "It would be a great curse in this country, while it might be beneficial in some other places." The statement, apparently, was an unfortunate one, for an emphatic chorus of "No! No!" arose from the gallery, and was taken up in other parts of the hall. The speaker seemed surprised at the anti-polygamy enthusiasm he had called forth, but he evidently was not prepared to retract, for as soon as quiet was restored, he continued: "It is a matter of conditions merely. I was of your opinion once, but now I know it can be beneficial." Again he was greeted with marked expressions of disapproval, the energy of which was unpleasantly suggestive. But Mr. Webb was game. He stood his ground, and, with an excited gesture, declared: "No one is qualified to judge who does not understand its theory and practice. You in this country are not qualified to judge of conditions existing in another, say that a man can be a good and pure man and practice polygamy if it is done in the proper spirit."

There was another yell of disapproval, and "No, no, no," came from all over the auditorium. But still the speaker did not desert. "It must not be in a spirit of consciousness," he went on, "but if you understand the subject as I do you must know that a polygamist can be a Christian." Then the storm broke forth with renewed fury. The shrill voices of women mingled with the stern bass of men in a howl of "noes" and the hisses and cries were continued until the speaker, consulting discretion, dropped the subject and proceeded to discuss Mohammedanism with no further references to polygamy.

Other speakers were Rev. Ernst Faber of Chicago, Rev. James H. Brand, Count A. Bernstorff, Prof. Waldo S. Pratt and Rev. B. J. Mills. President Bonny, chief of the world's fair congress auxiliaries, has refused to allow the international congress of Free-thinkers, the use of the Art Institute, the new famous structure in which the parliament of religion is being held. Mr. Bonny says he will not sanction the use of the hall by anybody likely to criticize the church or drag the name of the Creator in the mire. The Free-thinkers have secured another hall, however, and will meet Oct. 1.

Killed by a Motor Car. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—This morning, while on a full speed drive from Pleasant Hill, in the southern part of the city, motor car No. 99 ran into a wagon containing four persons, throwing them out, wrecking the car and wagon, and killing William Eschmuller, Jacob Geiss, receiver, certain injuries of the back and hips, also internally. He will die. Joseph Weiss was badly hurt. The motorman in charge with the responsibility for the wreck, but was barely rang his gong in time to prevent the disaster.

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The National Board of Health, Washington, D. C., in Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33, places Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder highest of all in leavening strength. Prof. R. C. Kédzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, who personally superintended the examination, says: "With the exception of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, which is a cleanly, pure, wholesome compound, conforming with nature's own formulas of human diet, we found every sample more or less tainted."